Continued from First Page. trust for nor by Miss Ida, and the other half to Miss Ida, shouldrely.

Mr. Williams asked for a copy of this paper and an ad-ournment long enough to communicate with the other segates. He said he was anxious, if possible, to avoid matther litigation, and was willing to accept the situa-

tion.

Further discussion here ensued about the acceptance of this proposition, but no advance was made. The Surrogate finally put a stop to the talking by saying that he was ready to proceed with the cross-examination of the MISS LAMPSON CROSS-EXAMINED.

Mr. Williams-The last thing you told us the other day was that you stood at the bureau, with your side toward the bed, and signed your name at the foot of that will-Where, from you, was the bed ! Was it off at right angles, or was it obliquely one way or the other! A. His head was toward the west; then the bureau would be to the north of the bed. Q. Then assuming that his head was toward the west.

and you stood at the bureau that was to the north of the and you stood at the bureau that was to the horizon the bureau it. A. His head.

Q. Did you notice the posture in which he lay, upon his back or side! A. I think somewhat upon his back.

Q. Then you think his head was further to the west than you; do you think he could see you when you wrote your name! A. I no not think he could unless he turned his head; when I was writing, of course I was not look-

O. How far from Mr. Greeley's eyes did Mr. Stuart old that paper when he said, "Is that your last will and stament !" A. About 18 mehes.
Q. Did he read the paper to Mr. Greeley ! A. No.
Q. And he stood at the bed when he held the paper to im; did Mr. Stuart lean over the bed! A. I cannot Q. How far from his head was it held ! A. About 18

How long did he hold it there ! A. Long enough to i the question.

2. Could you see which side he held toward him!

1 should say the paper was open and the open side ward him.

). Had Mr. Greeley his spectacles on 1 A. No.

). Mr. Greeley was near-sighted, was he not 1 A. He
hid read without spectacles.

). When he read without spectacles, how near did he
di the paper—he brought the paper very near his eyes,
he not 1 A. I know he used to read to us, evenings,
these terrocales.

thout speciacles.

Q. By the Surrogate—About how far dld he hold the aperf A. About the usual distance.

Q. By Mr. Williams—Were you not looking at Mr. receipt when Reginald Hart signed the will A. I do when Reginald signed did you stand between him he bod? A. I think I was sitting on the settee.

And when you siened he stood back? A. He was sen me and the door, I think.

After you signed it, nothing was said about the A. I think not.

Did Mr. Greeley read the will ! A. ' do not think By the Surrogate-Did he see it and look at it; Q. By the Surrogate—Did he see it and look at it; were his eves open! A. Yes.
Q. By Mr. Williams—Were you looking at his eyes when Mr. Staart asked him! A. I was.
Q. You saw his eyes were open! A. I think they were.
Q. When Mr. Staart put the question, "Will you have Mr. Haynes witness it?" and he said "No," did it occur to you that there was inlything strange or unusual! Mr. Nelson—I object.
Mr. Williams—The witness has given an opinion of his sanity. If I can show from the operations of her own inhind that that opinion was erroneous, I think I can do so.

The objection was overruled and an exception noted.

A. I never thought anything upon the subject.

Q. When Mr. Stuart said, "Will you have John R. tharr witness it," and he answered "No." did to occur o you that there was anything strange? (Objected 19, nd exception noted.) A. At the time I did not; I do of know that there is anything very strange about it.

Q. You said the other day that Reginald Hart was a cry intimate friend of the family. Do you want to corect that statement! A. I do not know that he was ery intunate; he was always a great friend of the amily. Q. Did you ever see Mr. Greeley speak with him? A

Q. How long have you known John R. Stuart 1 A. A. Q. How long have you known John K. Stuirt I. A. A good many, perhaps ten, years, Q. You know the fact that he has been a great deal in Mr. Greeley's family I. A. Ho was there a great deal; he was there when Mr. Greeley lost his little boy.
Q. Mr. Greeley was very fond of Mr. Stuart! A. He was there a great deal.
Q. Did it occur to you that that there was anything in the fact that he should let Reginald Hart and not Mr. tuart sign it! A. It did not.
Q. Mr. Stuart was one of Mrs. Greeley's pall-bearers!

believe so.
He was also one of Mr. Greeley's pall-bearers 1 A.
he was.
He was with him more than any other man 1 A. I the was.
And staid there more than any other man 1 A. He

Q. And sand there may be a considered as there a great deal.
Q. Mr. Greeley died on that night about 10 minutes effore ? § A. Ten or 15.
Q. On the same night that the will was made § A. Yes.
Q. This took place between 5 and 6 § A. I think so; O Yeu strived about 3f A. Between 2 and 3. Q. Yeu strived about 3f A. Between 2 and 3. Q. When you went into the room with Mr. Stuart, what was your first greating with Mr. Greeley 1. Describe it. A. I do not know as I could describe it; a very sad meeting.

Q. Did you go up to him and speak! A. I did not ak, he was teld that I had come a one him; he made no remark.

b Who clas spoke to him; did Mr. Stuart speak to 1 A. I do not recollect.

Who next spoke to him? A. I could not tell.

Do you remember that any one spoke to him? A. hen Mr. Reid came, he was teld of it, and shook hands

with Mr. Greeley.

Q. Did you see him move his hand! A. Yes, about a foot; there was something very natural about the movement.
Q. Did you hear him say anything to Mr. Greeley! A.
1 do not recollect; it was a time of great sarrow.
Q. Who last came into the room! A. The nurse; Dr.
Choate also came in; I do not know the name of the

urse.
Q. Did you speak to the nurse or Dr. Choate1 A. I do
ot know: Mrs. Choate also came in. know; Mrs. Choate also came in.
Did he speak to her? A. No.
Did nobody else speak to him except when Mr.
Int spoke of your arrival? A. I do not recollect; I
of new think of any.
You say he made two or three remarks besides those
You say he made two or three remember; I was
he time you came? A. I cannot remember; I was

ot very near.
Q. Did you hear him say "I died before I was born t".
No; no such remark; he might have said it, but not

A. No: no such remark; he might have said it, but not in my hearing.

Q. I understand you to say that the only word was "Yes," in respone to Mr. Staart's remark sabout you?

A. Except on the occasion of the signing of the will. I think I heard two or three words when Mr. Reid came.

Q. You could not say what it was? A. No.

Q. Did you know who was in the house at the time the will was executed? A. I do not.

Q. Do you know whether Judge Hart was in the house at Dr. Choate's at the time? A. I do not.

Q. You do not know of anybody else who was in the house. A. Only those already named.

Q. The first time you say that will was at the bedside of Mr Greeley? A. Yes.

Q. You were at Chappaque on election day? A. I was, and remained there for some time after.

Q. The evening of election day Mr. Greeley went down town? A. Yes.

Q. When he came back who came with him? A. I think he came alone.

Q. Do you recollect whether his daughters came with him? A. I think the came alone.

k he came alone.

Do you recoilect whether his daughters came with Do you recoilect whether his daughters came with A. I think the daughters were at Chappaqua.

Did they not go away on Wednesday, the day after ion! A. I think they did; they started for the Q. Do you recollect whether they came up with him Friday night! A. I have the impression that they

Q. Dil not they go down to the convent! A. I do not Q. On the Friday evening, the 8th, was there any one size in the house beside Miss Ida, Miss Gabrielle, and Mr. Greeley! A. No one else, I believe.

Q. What time did You retire that night! A. I do not recoiled.

death; I said, "I guess not, Mr. Greeley;" he made no reply, though he might have repeated it twice.

Q. You did not hear that any paper purporting to be his will had been found in his reon on Saturday, tae 9th!

A. I heard no such thing; I heard there was another will, but did not know anything about it until it was brought forward.

Q. Did you hear him, at any period within the last year, speak of a will! A. I never did.

Q. On this Sunday, just after the death of his wife, how did he eat! A. As usun!.

Q. Was he generally a bearty eater! A. I do not know as he was unusually so; he always seemed to enjoy his food.

Q. On that Sunday did he eat as much as usuall. A. I did not nolice any change.
Q. When he came up on Friday, did he cat as usual?
A. I de not know.
Q. At Mr. Stuart's did he cat much? A. No; he did A. I de not know.

Q. At Mr. Stuart's did he eat much t A. No; he did not; he objected to eating.

Q. (By Mr. Nelson). Did Mr. Greeley, when you met him at Mr. Stuart's, ask you how long it took you to come over t A. Yes; he did.

Q. (By Mr. Nelson). Did Mr. Greeley speak to you at Mr. Stuart's t A. He asked me if I was coid, and how long it took me to come over from Chappaqua.

Q. (By Mr. Williams). When Mr. Greeley arrived at Mr. Stuart's you met him, and he asked you how long it took you to come over from Chappaquat. A. He said, "Auntie, did Mr. Stuart get you over here in two hours!"

Q. (By the Surrogate). What day was that t A. It was

hours?"

Q. (By the Surrogate). What day was that? A. It was Wednesday eyening.

Q. (By Mr. Williams) When he put that question to you, did you regard it as natural? A. I did.

Q. Was it not an undue anxiety? A. I did not think anything at the time of his being auxious.

Surrogate Coffin—It is now nearly the time when we must adjourn. What day will you agree upon? How will the 18th suit?

This was agreed to by counsel, and the case is ad-journed until Dec. 18. On that day, unless some settle-ment is made, Reginald Hart, another subscribing wit-ness, will be examined.

AN EARLIER WILL,

Of the will of Mr. Greeley dated July 27, 1861, the following are the leading details:

cis to be divided thus:

o the Children's Aid Society; \$1.000 to the New-York Asso
the Relief of the Poor; \$5,000 to Peter Cooper and other
and for an Employment Union; the remainder to the People's

College Association.

If any of these associations become, in the judgment of his exacutors unsitted for the discharge of their present work, the tegacies to their shall go to the Empleyment Union fund.

His brother Nathan is to have his estate in Warne, Penn., or his wife if he does not survive. His sister Margaret to to have his house and to in Chuner, N. Y. His south, M. A. W. Dwinelle, is to have the unordgage which he holds on fine house of her husband in Galoes, N. Y., for \$5.50. Remaining real estate in Pike County, Penn., shall be divided equally among his wife and ebil-dren, also his interest in Lake Superior copper mines, and tebta due him, amounting to many thousand dollars. The debt of John F. Cleveland is excepted from the latter bequest.

Duelley S. Gregoey, Richeput H. Manning, Margas Suring, or a sake his mented from the latter bequest.

Dudley S. Gregery, Richard H. Manning, Marous Spring, are saked to tree as his assentions.

The new President of Mexico is 45 years old. Lotta, the actress, is residing near Manches ter, Hugland, and is in good health. Bismarck is a member of 141 German socie

ties in different parts of the world. The seven sons of the late Theophile Gautier are, we read, all journalists in Paris.

Garibaldi is president of a society, in Italy for the prevention of cruelty to animals. A statue of Lord Holland has been set up at Holland Park, Kensington, near London.

In St. Louis there is a policeman named Heavens; in Chicago there is one named Ell. The Rev. Mr. Wenzer, a Swiss missionary in

Mr. Robert Lytton (Owen Meredith) has been appointed Secretary to the British Embassy at Paris. Miss Heron, it is stated, has settled her diffisulties with respect to the Byrne estate in California. Peter Saxe, brother of John G. Saxe, the aumorist, is driving cattle across the Plains to San Fran

It is stated that Thiers was a dramatic critic 50 years ago. With some then the miseries of life begin

Alexis kept a Diary, it appears, and the reading public is to be favored with a book of travels based thereon. F. D. Olmstead, killed at the Boston fire,

was a cousin of R. H. Dana, the author of "Two Years Before the Mast." A. C. Daff Gordon, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is Gend, in England. He was the son of the famous Lucy Austin.

PERSONAL-BY TELEGRAPH. . Viscountess Beaconsfield yet remains in a very

....Lady Doughty, who was a prominent witness the Tichborne trial, is dead.
... The Hon. R. C. Schenck, the United States
finister to Great Stitzin, who has been absent from London on a wide
sometime Europe, is now returning to London, and was expected to
each Paris last night.

MISS DICKINSON ON THE LABOR QUESTION. Miss Anna E. Dickinson will deliver her new on the Labor Question, at Steinway Hall, on

MR. FROUDE AND MR. MELINE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Perceiving that you have opened your columns for the benefit of Mr. Meline, I am certain you will not refuse the same privilege to Mr. Froude. Yours, Waterbury, Dec. 11, 1872 Chas. G. Root. [Mr. Root is quite right. We will open our columns to Mr. Fronds with the greatest pleasure, whonever

he wants the use of them .- Ed.] MR. WENDELL PHILLIPS AND THE PUNJAUB.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin : Wendell Phillips, in his lecture on the "Lost Arts," speaks of "The Punjaub, the cuspire of the seven rivers." The Punjaub is not an empire, and never was, and the name signifies five rivers, not seve Yours, Habii Nicka Bauker Khan. New-York, Dec. 13, 1872.

THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL FIRE.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon continued his investigation of the origin of the Fifth Avenue Hotel fire, yesterday, at Police Headquarters. The testimony of three employes of the hotel was given, and tended to show that the fire originated, as has been previously suggested, in a small room between the second and third

suggested, in a small room between the second and third floors.

Marths R. Fisher testified: I am the housekeeper of the Pith arenue Hotel; shall have been there 12 years next May, I have the supervision of the enambermania, serubbers, and cleanants; all of the girls who were of the enambermania, serubbers, and cleanants; all of the girls who were burned to death were in my department; they occupied rooms Nos. 513 and 511 in the girls wire in my department; they occupied rooms Nos. 513 and 511 in the girls wire in my department; they describe the first burned to be in the following of the first I retired about 11 o'clock; I had not been in hed long when I head in a cracking sound in the hall which fromed me up; on looking out of the window i saw the fire burning on the leading on the verrants' stairway, the landing on the third floor; the window on this briding it was not at all alarmed, has apposing the fire would amount to much; I stepped to the floor and found that there was great confision in the hall, and heard eries of "Free": I retained to my room, and tried to deese, but room in of an account of the smoke; by this time I heard screams from the girls in the attoy, I was near's silled with the smoke and was obliged to leave the room in my night-clothes; there were rince girls in No. 513, and girls in the attoy, I was near's silled with the smoke and was obliged to leave the room in my night-clothes; there were rince girls in No. 513, and girls in the atto; of the girls exaged from No. 511 by pushing the screen of the window, they all agree that they saw the girls on the floor and ready the them in the presentation to the means of entinguining free; we emposed that the preparations are ample, the hose heing so near the staircage that the staircage could be flooded to a moment, there were down to the openings in the lines were not the fifth and exist floors are eviden closed; the girls mostly pass to their own stairway.

May Boute testified: I am employed in the Erfih Arenne Hotel; an

A GREAT UNDERTAKING.

THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO

A CRYSTAL PALACE IN NEW-YORK. CONFERENCE OF THE PROJECTORS OF THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY - WHAT THE ENTERPRISE WILL COST—SPEECHES OF GEN. A. S. DIVEN, ERASTUS BROOKS, RICHARD SCHELL, LLOYD ASPINWALL AND OTHERS.

A number of the leading capitalists and comminent merchants of this city attended a dinner at the St. James Hotel last evening, in conformity with an invitation signed by Gen. John A. Dix, Governor elect, to disease the objects and prospects of the Industrial Exhibition Company, and to confer as to the best mode of carrying out the enterprise effectively and success. faily. The present Directors are Gen. John A. Dix, President; Alex. S. Diven, D. D. T. Moore, Vice-Presients; Wm. B. Ogden, J. D. Badgley, R. H. Durkee, L. G. Bartlett, E. J. Todd, Jewett M. Richmond, F. A. Alberger. The following gentlemen have consented to act in a similar capacity as soon as a shareholders' meeting shall have been called: Wm. F. Havemeyer, I. H. Frothingham, Wm. M. Vermilye, Richard Schell, L. P. Morton, Charles L. Tiffany, Anson Phelps Stokes, Frederic de Peyster, Samuel Sloan, Paul N. Spofford, Adrian Iselin, S. B. Chittenden, A. V. Stout, William H. Webb, Henry Clews, Thomas Ward, Abiel A. Low, Richard Kelly, C. Tangler Smith, John F. Henry.

Among those present at the dinner were Gen. John A. Dix, Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. A. S. Diven, Vice-President of the Eric Railroad; the Hon. Samuel Slean, President dent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad ; Gen. Lloyd Asptawall, Senator Tiemann, Senator Benedict, Richard Schell, John F. Henry, Erastus Brooks, Wm. H. Webb, and John K. Porter. The first to speak on the subject to discuss which they had assembled vas Edward McMurdy, who read the following address of Gen. A. S. Diven.

SPEECH OF VICE-PRESIDENT A. S. DIVEN. MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: My understanding is that we have assembled here to-night to discuss the question whether there is to be established in this the metropelis of the United States an enterprise that will reflect honor upon the people of this great city, or whether we shall allow, by our supineness, an interior town without natural advantages to grasp from us the great benefits that are to be gained by the carrying out of this enterprise. The enterprise under consideration here to night was fairly inaugurated in 1870, and would have been carried through then, but for the fact that the charter of the company was defective, and after being fairly started, had to be suspended. Twice was the Governor's velo interposed to prevent our success. But for hese difficulties the people of Pailadelphia would not have asked or Congress granted a series of nots by which Philadeiphia is to be honored and enriched by the hold-ing of a World's Fair, and by the United States proclaiming to all the world that Philadelphia is the commercial metropolis of this country.

The object of this Company is to purchase land and

erect on the same a building which shall be used as a perpetual World's Fair, Trade Mart, Garden of Plants, and popular Art Museum. The City of New-York could and would be amply repaid. The people of New-York ould afford to spend millions of dollars in such objects, and would be amply repaid in the increased commerce. and wealth, and civilization which such outerprises in-variably bring. But, aside from these high and patriotic motives, there is a reason which is stronger than all, that has done more in the past, and will do more in future to consummate large projects, and that is the love of gain. In short, it this enterprise is carried out it will accomplish this for those who aid and assist it.

It will make money; it will increase trade and com-nerce; it will tend to elevate and civilize the people of fow-York and of the world; it will dignify labor. The children of all those that in any way assist it will point with pride and honor to the work which their forefathers planned and executed.

In 1879, the Industrial Exhibition Company contracted

In 1879, the Industrial Exhibition Company contracted for all of the land bounded between Ninety-eighth and One-hundred and-second sts. and Taird and Pourth-Eves, comprising in all 355 lots. The contract price of this land was \$1,709,000; \$2,00,000 has been paid. There remains to be paid \$1,500,000. It is proposed that the balance due on this land shall be paid with the money raised for the sale of Stock. To do this it is necessary that there be sold \$1,875,000 of stock at \$80 cents on the lands of the sale of the sa dollar; this will not the Company \$1,500,000 in cash. This land will have cost the parties owning the same \$4,700 per lot. It was worth, in 1870, taking the opinions of good judges of rent estate, at least that amount. In the two years and more that the land has been held it has increased some in value, and good judgest of real estate say now that it is worth, not less than \$5,000 per lot, which would make the 355 lots worth \$2,183,093. The prevailing opinion of real estate men is that this would sell for \$7,500 per lot, or \$2,632,500. Taking the lowest valuation put on this land by any one, and there is a profit of \$430,000; taking the highest valuation and there is a profit of \$432,500 in the carrying out of this contract alone. It has been asked why the contract for the land could not he extended beyond the present limit, viz.: Feb. 1, 1873. The reason is simple: The parties owning the land can get, without a doubt, \$130,000 more than the Industrial Exhibition Company are called on to pay. Those persons who purchase the first \$3,225,000 of this stock become the absolutefowners of this valuable tract of land, and they can decide among themselves whether they will soll the

As this meeting is called for the purpose of considering As this meeting a second of the land, but the eraction of a trade mart or perpetual World's [Fair and Museum, it is proper to state the advantages to be gained by the carry-ing out of the whole project. I have already shown, so that it is patent to all who are interested in or judges of real estate in the City of New York, that the smallest amount of profit that could be made in purchasing this land would be in the neighborhood of half a million dol-lars. This is a large profit, and I will now proceed to show that however profitable the purchase of this land may be as a real estate venture, it would be still there profitable should the purchasers of the land erect on the

profitable anomal the purchasers of the land erect on the same the enterprise proposed.

Popular phrase has dubbed the proposed building a Crystal Palace. The common acceptation of this mange is a light, airy structure of glass and fron, subject to destruction from different causes. The building to be erected by the Industrial Exhibition Company should be substantial and fire-proof, and should be built in such a manner as to be readily converted into dwelling-houses or places of business. To provide for a change in the uses of the building, as well as to make it the more attractive for the present purpose, as well as for economy in construction, the building should be 125 feet deep, and should be built entirely around the ground, leaving a court in the center. It should be five stories in hight. Each floor should be an open floor. Tais would give a space 125 feet wide and 3,700 feet long for each floor. The court in the center would be twice the size of Madisonsquare. This court should be covered. The court could be used as a garden of plants, and for places of amusement. The four main floors would be an Industrial Exhibition and trade mart. The top floor could be an art

threshy 1. As one cite, belief with white the company of the time of your retire that might. A I do not a White the company of the time in the chaining room, and parts of the time in the chaining room, and the

multiply the vacant space in one court-rard eight times. I have been thus tedious for the purpose of showing you that it case you invest your money in a "trystal Paleac" project, and the Crystal Paleac is a failure, complete and outire, that still you have made a good investment.

plote and outlier, that still you have made a good ment.

What the chances of this project paying as an Industrial Exhibition are, I will now endeavor to show you. There will be in the building I have described a sarden of plants. This should be made, as it can be (and the estimates given cover the cost of so doing), a tropical garden, with fountains and walks and siatuary, and every known plant and flower. Every one who goes into the building should be allowed, without hinderance or charge, to go at will in this beautiful garden. Is there a person in New-York who would not visit such a garden f. Then there is to be an art gallery, and museum, and il-heary. These would occupy the top floot. This leaves the four main floors of the building for exhibition puposes.

brary. These would occupy the top floor. This loaves the four main floors of the building for exhibition puposes.

It must be borne in mind that the Company's enterprise differs from all of its predecessors, not in its essential character as an Exhibition, but in its many additional features of great value. They have been simply Exhibitions. This Company will do all they did, and will, in addition, make its Exhibition building one wast trade room or bazar. Manufacturers, merchauts, and producers will not only be allowed to exhibit their wares, but also to advertise and make sale of them in the building, replacing them with other goods, and thus securing a constant succession of novelties to interest visitors. The same with artists who exhibit their pictures in the gailories; as fast as they seld one they will hank another, and so bring lovers of art again and again to the Exhibition. There will be, in the main building, 1,54,400 square feet of space to be rented to those exhibitors who desire to make sales. Each floor will be open, and the space eccipied by an exhibitor simply inclosed by a rail; thus affording ample opportunity for visitors who have no intention of purchasing to inspect articles on exhibition as closely as those who come to buy. It is calculated that a space of 120 square feet of wind its proposes to charge at the rate of \$1 per annum per square foot. It will also furnish everything requisite at moderate annual charges.

The following will be the charges to an exhibitor for a space of 129 square feet for one year:

| Total | Only | William | Total | Span | Sp

Total.....\$2,645,460

These estimates have been purposely made low. The number of duly visitors has been purposely made low. The number of duly visitors has been put lower than the number known to have visited any similar institution, and no account has been taken of what may be received from restaurants and special places of amusement. Still, at the lowest calculation, there will be an annual income of \$2.645.400 to be divided.

In order to show to those who are unfamiliar with these subjects that the Company is more than justified in anticipating that its income will be much larger, the following statistics of the results of other exhibitions are appended. It must be remembered, also, that none of these exhibitions were open more than six mouths.

During the Exhibition of 1851, in London, it was visited by 6,201,856 paying visitors, and 2,312,000 free visitors; 290,930 season takets were sold, which were probably presented at the doors 20 or 36 times each during the 144 days the Exhibition remained open. The large sum of \$2,500,000 was taken at the doors of the Exhibition building. The visitors spent \$3,63,000 in the Exhibition building. The visitors spent \$3,63,000 on), by carrying passengers to see the Exhibition. Calculating an expenditure of £10 (\$50) by each person who visited the Exhibition, and we have the enormous sum of \$310,022,500 put in circulation among the shop-keepers of London. It is estimated that the railroads and different branches of traile realized extra profits to the amount of \$46,000,000, solby in consequence of the Exhibition.

At the Exhibition at Cork, in 1852, there were \$4,005 daily admissions, and \$4,300,000 in take holders, and this for a city with only a population of \$80,000.000, solby in consequence of the Exhibition.

At the Exhibition at Cork, in 1852, there were \$4,005 daily admissions, and \$4,000,000 in the children branches of traile sed described, with the City Hall of New York as its center, huring a radius of 12 miles, it would inclose a population of 2,500,000 people, exclusive of the vas

open is that year.

In Manchester, in 1857, an Exhibition was given of
Works of Art. It was open only a few months; but
1,550,538 persons paid at the doors, and 283,177 season

1,539,558 persons passes
tokkoss were sold.

In conclusion, it may not be out of place to give the
number of visitors to the Central Park during the last
10 years, for a great number of visitors will certainly
pass direct from the Park to the industrial Exhibition.
Visitors to Central Park in 1962. 4,193-593
Visitors to Central Park in 1963. 4,225,506
Visitors to Central Park in 1964. 6, 150,179
Visitors to Central Park in 1965. 7,503,129
Visitors to Central Park in 1966. 7,309,277

Visiors to Central Park in 1883.

Visiors to Central Park in 1893.

When it was first built there were but few residences nearly.

During these 17 years four large cities have surrounded it. It is annually visited by over 2,000,000 people. During the time it has been open it has received visitors equat to 10 visits for every man, woman, and child in London. Railroads have been compelled to make long decours, and to construct branches running to 16. Consider that, aside from the Central Park, New-York has no great attraction, while London has so many—no less than six places of equal interest with the Sydenham Paince—and you will be able the better to Judge of the large number of persons that will, visit this Industrial Exhibition. Let every New-Yorker consider that the Island of New-York is limited—that the ground exiected will be in the center of the business and dwelling portion of the city, that this location is surrounded dwith steam and horse railroads, that it practically has a water front connecting with Brooklyn and Williams-burgh, that this is the last place of ground on New-York Island large enough to accommodate a Crystal Palace, and controlled by one body of men. That if this is not secured now, it will forever debar New-York from having such an institution.

It being possible that fears may be entertained by

and controlled by one body of many than the controlled by some of the gentlemen who take the initiative in this matter as to the ultimate completion of a building as magnificent as the one contemplated, careful arrangements have been made to secure them step by step as the enterprise progresses. The \$2,200,000 of stock held by these gentlemen being but a portion of \$7,000,000, which is the whole capital stock of the Company, the belance of the stock has been deposited with the Union Trust Company, to be by it held and used only for the construction of the building as the cost from time to time accrues, and the first \$7,250,000 are made a special lieu upon the land to the exclusion of the balance until such balance is used upon the building, and in appreciating the value of the property. Thus it will be seen that those who pay for the land will be virtually the owners of it, and with them will rest whether the Crystal Palace will be built or not. If they decide to go no further than the mere purchase of the land, they can do so.

SPEECH OF ERABIUS BROOKS. When Gen. Diven's address had been read, Erastus Brooks made some remarks upon the topic, in the course of which he alluded to the sister enterprise in Philadelphia, and said, in part:

I do not see why we, as citizens of New-York City and State, should be called upon to contribute \$1,360,000 to inaugurate a great public edifice in a rival city by our contributions of money, and by the manifestation of any particle of zeal in that behalf. I know not why the Congress of the United States even should identify itself

particle of zeal in that behalf. I know not why the Congress of the United States even should identify itself with one city more than another.

I do not see why we have not the same claims on Congress for contributing to this enterprise as part and parcel of the great family of States which originated this Government as the City of Philadelphia itself.

I have only to say that my heart and my mind enter into that enterprise; but I feel that as charity begins at home, so it is our duty to manifest our interests first in the city where we live and where our homes are, and which had contributed so largely to our individual prosperity and happinoss. [Applause.]

I feel that we may contribute to an enterprise like this with the assurance that it is no sacrifice on our part to wish it God-speed and to further, as far as possible, the success of it. If we deem it both expedient and profitable to contribute so much to the general wealth of the mation as we show in our great railroad and other enterprises which have made America the greatest country on early, shall we not have that public Spirit and enterprise which shall establish in this great nucleus of trade and commerce—the City of New-York—an institution from the ramilications of which, extending over the length and breadth of the land, there is a moral and a material assurance that it will not only contribute to the general prosperity of every man living in and around Manhattan Island, but which will also centribute to the prosperity of every gentleman who is disposed to contribute. [Applause.]

I feel in my heart that this is a practical plan. I think I may say on behalf of every member of the press of this great city, and on benalt of the journais of this great Commonwealth, that the plan proposed and developed in your organization to-night will receive their hearty cooperation and support.

Mr. Edward Roberts followed with a very brief speech in which he said that he was looking forward to the real-

in which he said that he was looking forward to the real-

worthy of New-York, especially beneficial to the city; and therefore he had subscribed, and called upon other gentlemen to follow his example. Bichard Schell then said amopy other things: Gentle-

tration of this project in the light of something that was

men, you say you want \$1,700,000 to pay for this land. I will be one of 100 to sign a check for the amount as a donation. [Applause]. I want no return, except in the actual construction and full completion of this proposed magnificent building as a monument to mercantile onterprise in New-York. I want to know that it is a suc

cess, [Applause]. John F. Henry also made a remark or two favoring the project, and urging others to subscribe. He was followed by the Hon. Samuel Sloan, who said in part:

I have full confidence in this enterprise, and any willing to do an in my power to further it. There are a great many absent who, no doubt, would respond, and yet it seems that they do it with hesitation. I fining, Mr., this some of the institutions which we ought so have in New-York. All our interests require it. We book to it with

Tork. All our interests require it. We work to send confidence.

Senator Beneallst said in part: Is it possible that, in a city full of very rich men like New-York \$1,763,000 carnot be raised for such a gizantic and riorious enterprise as this? I am greatly gratified at what my friend Schell has offered, and it seems as if we might look around the circle of our own friends and pick est at once the other 90 who will with him be public benefactors.

I am surprised that there cannot be found one hundred men to contribute this sum. Is it possible that New-York shall fall behind other cities? Now, I declare, I hope to see this thing carried pertinacionaly forward. I have not studied these details, but I am sure they are well arranged. The only question is, shall the rich men of New-York do less than this for their city?

SPEECH OF GEN. ASPINWASL.

Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall spoke next, the only dissenting voice during the evening. He said in part : GENTLEMEN: While I desire to throw no cold water upon an enterprise which, if successful, would undoubt-edly carry out the most sanguine expectations of its promoters, yet at the same time I have not seen enough to make me think that this wast amount of money can be raised.

personal feelings of patriotism and desire for the aggrandizement of our city. Mr. Schell has made a very generous offer. It would be a good investment as well for him as for those who join with him; but that is only small part of the money that is to be raised. Now I think those figures presented to us are too large and penderons for me to attempt to analyze them

even in my own secret thoughts, and I should require, before expressing any opinion, to go into them as I would go into my own operations, carefully, systemati-

before expressing any opinion, to go into them as I would go into my own operations, carefully, systematically, and conscientiously.

I do not think we owe all to the City of New-York. I think she owes a great deal to the men she has reared; to our ancesters, the men who had the ability and foresight to see that by investing money here have made New-York what it is, and while I owe allegiance to her, yet at the same time I think our ancesters have as much claim upon our city has upon them; and I think is an enterprise of this kind we cught not to resolve anything upon an assemblage of twenty-five or fifty men around a dinner table, but we must go to the minds and pockets of a greater number than we have here to-night.

We must get into the confidence of those men who can command their hundreds of thousands, and who can scrutinize an affair of this kind in the light of a paying institution, and can confirm the practical truth of the idea spresented so very conclusively by the gentleman who read Gen. Diven's speech. I feel a great delicacy in speaking on the subject because I am not in accord with very many of the promoters of this enterprise. I think it offers many serious difficulties for which other cities do not furnish a parallel.

The Paris exhibitions were not as a rule a success, but were helped through by Government, and we know how those things are done in France. The Vienna exhibition we have got to come down to deliars and ceats, and at this time I do not feel prepared to speak about the subject. As an enterprise, I should like to see the project succeed. Pevuniarily, I have my daubts. The scheme, I must confess, looks to me rather chimerical.

A lengthened and animated discussion followed this tenech which was participated in by nearly all present.

A lengthened and animated discussion followed this speech, which was participated in by nearly all present. During its continuance J. F. Henry of Brooklyn guaranteed to raise \$1.000,000 in his own city, for he said that they had men there like Low, Chittenden, and Beecher, who could raise more than any men in this country.

addition to this New-Jersey would give as much more, and New-England would also help. The following are subscriptions to the stock of the

Congress was asked to raise \$5,000,000 for steamships. In

	company:	
١	SURSCRIPTIONS,	
1	No. Shares.	Amount
ı	Samuel Sloan	\$10,600
١	Samuel Sigan	5 (0)
1	Richard Kelly 50	1,000
1	John F. Henry 10	
1	A. S. Divec. for himself and others	50,000
1	Take A Div	25,000
1	V. Daharta for simes fand others.	25,009
١	Dishard H. Schall	10,000
١	David W. Smarfand	20,000
1		7.000
1	J. Mathews	2.500
1	J. B. Jessep 10	1,000
١		4,000
1	W. T. Boud	1.500
ı	A. F. Smith	
1		1,200
١	Jas. W. Giffles. 10 G. Schiffen. 10	1.006
1	G. Sch Sen 10	1,00
	7 G Philipps	1,000
	Wm V Cary	1,000
1	Timothy P. Neville	1110
	J. W. Rauge 10	1.000
	Sandre other parties	125.0N
	Schults ornuc burries	5 (00
	Henry C. Nothas 50	5,000
ı	Newton Philips 50 John F. Henry 10	1.000
ı	John F. Henry 10	
	Oswald Ottendorfer	1,000
		Mark

A committee was organized, consisting of Gen. Diven, Erastus Brooks, R. Schell, Paul Spofford, M. O. Roberts, S. Sloan, G. F. Henry, J. E. Jackson, and J. F. Crosby, and deputed to investigate the enterprise in every phase of its present condition, and report at an adjourned meeting of the Association, to be held at the St. James Hotel on Dec. 20.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14-1 a. m.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14-1 s. m.

Sunonsis for the was hemin-fear hours.

The barometer has fallen in the St. Lawrence Valley and New-England, with south-westerly winds, cloudy weather, increased temperatures, and occasional light snow in the former.

Over the lower lakes and the Middle States south-westerly winds, cloudy weather, and increasing temperatures, with diminishing pressures provail; from the Ohio River to the Gulf and South Atlantic Consts southerly winds, high pressures, and clear, cold weather prevail.

In the North-West and on the Upper Lakes, and thence southward to the Ohio River, south-westerly and north-westerly winds, partly cloudy and colder weather and increasing pressures.

westerly winds, partly cloudy and colder westner and increasing pressures.

For the North-West, the Upper Lake region, and thence southward to the Lower Missouri and. Onto Rivers, increasing pressures, partly cloudy and colder weather, with occasional light snow, will prevail.

For Tennessee and the Gulf and South Atlantic States generally clear weather, southerly winds, dminishing pressure; for the lower lakes and Canada, south-westerly winds veering to north-westerly, light snow, cloudy and clearing weather in the evening.

For the Middle States and New-England, south-westerly to north-westerly winds, diminishing pressures, in-

For the street winds, diminishing pressures, in-erased temperatures, cloudy weather, and occasional light snow.

After the 15th inst, the display of cautionary signals at After the 15th inst, the display of cautionary signals at After the 18th list, the display of caucionary signals at the lake ports will be suspended for the Winter. Warn-ing signals continue at Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Roca-ester, and Oswego.

THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

Our mercantile palaces on Broadway furnish ample evidence of the near approach of the festival season. The choicest, rarest, and most elegant products in the fine and industrial arts are now brought forward in their greatest profusion, and New-York at present, can fairly-vie with London, Paris, and Vienna, in the great variety and excellence of wares officed. And, by the way, there is no lack of purchasers at the principal establishments. Experience has demonstrated that the best selections can be made early; thus connoiseurs, as well as other persons of taste, are seeking and securing rare souvenirs for holiday gifts.

Those desiring articles of use, as well as confort and heanty, usually visit that always popular and universally-known headquarter of energy, enterprise, and thoustry—the Furnishing Goods House of Mesers. Union Adams & Co., No. 637 Broadway, two doors below Heecker-st. As celebrated as this house has ever been for all that is novel, elegant, and excellent in all the various lines connected with its calling since its foundation, it never possessed such a large, varied, and magnificent collection as at the present time. Ladies spend hours looking over the superb display of robes de chambre, made of all the fluest and most appropriate fabrics, trimmed and finished with rare artistic taste; also, breakfast-jackets, smoking-jackets, neglige Jackets, house coats, rallway and carriage rugs, isp-robes, traveling shawls, richly ornamented unibrellas, canes, and rich fancy goods, selected by the special agents of the house in all the principal cities of Europe during the past fow months, and especially designed for this trade.

The furnishing goode, as underwear, hosiery, gloves, fine shirts, &c., sold by this house, have attained a reputation dusurpassed. The firm are manufacturers as well as importers, and for years their establishment has been admitted to be the most complete in this or any other country.

"If you cannot procure it of Union Adams you find it nowhere," has long been the reply to the que

The late Edwin Forrest owned a house which

The late Lawin Forest owned a mose which he bought for \$50,000, and other real estate in Philadelphia; a farm near Frankford, Penn., which he bought from Mr. Geo. H. Stuart ten years ago for \$75,000; lots on the Hudson, and property in Covington, Ky. It is believed that he made no will. A junction was effected between the central and east end shafts of the Hoosae Tunnel on Thursday. The borings have been so accurate that it is believed that the difference between the two shafts is scarcely more than a foot either in grade or in line, and may prove to be much less.

"REMARKABLE, VERY REMARKABLE," are the effects of Lamplough's Pyretic Sailne in Preventing and Curing Small-pox, Fevers, and Skin Diseases. Specially refreshing and invigorating. Sold by all chemists, and the Maker, 113 Holbern-hill, Landon.

LATEST SHIP NEWS. | For other Ship News see Second Page.

Steamship Surbiton (Br.), Christic, Valencia Nov. 13, Dania 15th, and Malaga 20th, with miles, to Gonete & Arguinalam.
Bark Contest (of Melbourne), Secti, Mio Janeiro 63 days via Hampton Roads 5 days, with collect.
Schr. J. Polae, Young, Port Johnson for Bostob.

FOREIGN PORTS.
SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. IL-Tue steaming Kibe has arrived here fro

Dropsy, choos horses effected by the prevailing smindy, will never secur if Renner's Mades Con. is used in carine the disease. Its one stan reveals glanders. Even your horse will manifest his greatisets after way-four hours' use of Renner's Mades Con. Try is, John F. Inner, Agent, N. L.

Coughs, Brenchids, Communition, arrests at personnelly benefited by using Con Living One. Hazane & Convenue Con Living One is the pureatement and best.

The Hatford Leicestershire Tuble Sames for family ass,

An Upright and Grand Plane of the " Knama" ofthe adores

"Not a Twinge."—On Theodor last, a lady had twenty-eight teeth extracted with two initiations of the, at the Cotron Danvas As-sociation, Cooper Institute, and wrote on their activit, efter for name-Necerical a twinge of pain." Her number is 61,872, Go to headquarters.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full

DIED.

BUTLER—At Lake View, N. J., on Thursday, 10th Inst., Meliasa B. Waring, wife of James Buffer, formerly of this city.

Priends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence. Lake View, N. J., at 1115 a. m., Saturday, 16th Inst. Train leaves foot of Chambers-at, per Eric, Kalliross, at 19 a. m., returning at 2 p. m.

DOLEY—In Brooklya, Dec. 12, John Sylvaster Booley.

The funeral will take place from St. Joseph's Church, Pacificat, 10as Vanderbill-ave., on Saturday morafug, Dec. 14, at 8:39.

VAM—On the 7th wit., as Haverhill, Mass., Zoob, Hillard, widow of

MACY-In Breoklyn, Thursday morning, Dec. 15, Charles T. Mace, aged 29 years. MAUN-in Brooklyn, Thursday morning, Dec. 15, Charles T. Macy, aged 22 years.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his father-in-law, James W. Emery, No. 250 Washington-th, on Sonday, Dec. 15, at 2 p. m. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Fortsmouth, N. H., for intermed.

MARLEX—On Friday, Dec. 13, at his late residence, 57 West Thirtyminists, Daniel Mariey, in the 63d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's person.

PECKERAM—In Brooklyn, N. X., Weinzeday evening, Dec. 11, 1872, W. F. Peckham, in the 57th year of his age.

Relatives and freeds of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 250 Ross-st., on Sunday, the Uth inst., at 1 o'clock p. m.

PUNNAM—On Friday evening, 13th, Hattie Thurse, and of the his late.

On Priday evening, 13th, Hattie Thayer, wife of John Bi Putnam of New-York.
Putnam

Weteran. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to stiend the funeral services on Sunday afternoon, 18th Inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, 250 East Pillistics.

Poughteepeis papers please copy.

Special Notices

COMMERCIAL AGENCY, 109 AND 111 WORTH-ST.

A FULL LIST OF NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF EVERY PRIVATE BANKER.

UNITED STATES AND BRITISH PROVINCES, WITH NUMERALS GIVING CREDIT AND CAPITAL IN EACH CASE. The compilation is made from the DETALLED REPORTS at the

This gives it a decided silventage, which it maintains through names ous conclate and branch offices, by systematic use of intelligent traveling agents, and by the employment of over 7,000 local resident corre-

ng and Commercial House in the country. New York, November, 1972.

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT'S, CHAMBERS-ST., and BROADWAY and FORTY-SECOND-ST.

CHAMBERS-ST, and BROADWAY and FORTY-SECOND-ST.

Christoma Append for Poor Children.—The Wintrystorms and forcing upins of the scane, will remine all those who save
homes and shelter and trievals of the thousands of poor children in Newhomes and shelter and trievals of the thousands of poor children in Newhomes and shelter and trievals of the thousands of poor children in Newhomes and shelter and trievals of the thousands of poor children in Newhomes and the state of the second shelter and the show to
the Industrial Schools.

The CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY has taken under its charge for
many restrationand of the needy and houseless children of this city, it
desires to make a happy season for those who have few pleasures, and the
CHRISTMAS HOLIADAYS should sepecially be a time of good-will to
these unfortunate with shelp, it will provide good dinners and pleasand
feativals for those children of powerty, unmbering several thousands in its
industrial Schools and hosiging-douses; it will distribute shous to this
shockes, and garments to half-clad boys and girls. Above all, it will give
a home to the domester.

FIN THE AHOME Who will hake a charistness present of a Rome to
TITY DELLARS WILL PROVIDE THREE HOMELSS CHILPRENN THE AHOME Who will hake a charistness present of a Rome to
TITY DELLARS WILL PROVIDE A SCHOOL OF HIPY
CHILDREN WITH WARM DINNERS FOR A MONTH. Who will
seep to feest the hunary that the children of Sunicy-schools and Day-

Leip to feed the hunary I is extractly asked that the children of Suns 1 sections whose or friends, acknowledge would remembe these little ones who have no home or friends, acknowledge would remembe these little ones who have no home or friends. Children's Aid Society, 19 East Fourthest, New York, or Will be called for, if the address I be set to Control Children's Aid Society, 19 East Fourthest. New York, or will be called for, if the address I be neglect. I be set to the Control Children's Aid to the Control Children's Aid to the Understand I be neglect. The control Children's the called for, if the address I be neglect. The control of the Children's the called for the understand the set of the understand the set of the understand the called for the control of the understand the called for the called the called the called for the called the cal

WM. A. BOOTH, President,
100 Wall-st.
100 Wall-st.
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100 Wall-st.
100 Wall-st.
100 Market Benk, 100 Houses,
100 Past Bootsheep, New York.
100 Pas

The Sandy Hook Pilot Office has REMOVED to the Barlingslip, owner of Southest.

"Palmer's Alsouington Magnetic Remedies" care
Ottarth, Consumption, Dyspepeis, and Nerrous Affections Magnetic
tentiment given. Patients barded. F. A. Palmer, Magnetic Physician, 23 West Twenty sevends—8. City. Send for directions.

Dr. J. M. Schemels of Philadelphia, with sevends—1.

tion Rooms, To Double Services on Consults of the Model and Ingentify the Notice.—The main for Europe during the Note and ing SATURDAY less, 15 1572, will close at this since on WEDNESDAT at 11 a. m., and on SATURDAY at 11 and 111 a. m., T. H. JONES, P. M.

San Prancisco, Dec. 4.—Cleared, bark Ses Broose, Wicks, of New Southers, to cruss.

Why burn (Sas in Daytime !- Use Chaserin's Restaurants by sides dayingst and appeared gas. Manufactory, 60 First at.

MARRIED. BOGGS-COLES-On Welneslay Dec. II, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. S. B. Boggs, D. D., of at Stephen's Charch, Newerk, N. J., Charles D. Boggs, son of the officialing clarge-man, and Caroline M., daughter of Wm. H. Coles, esq., all of Broad-lyn, b. I. No carol.

Vanderbiltave, on Saranday morning, Occ. 14, at 9:30.

HAM—On the 17th dis. at Haverhill, Mass., Zoak Hilliard, widow of Timothy Ham, eq., of Portamonis, N. E.

HOPKINS—On the lith of Becamber, James Hopkins, ar., in the tack war of his age. A native of County of Tipperary, Parish of Barnasile. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funerast from his late residence. No. 50 Union-st., Brooking, on Saturday, the 14th last., at 2 o'clock p. m. To proceed to Flatbush Consistery. KENNY—In Brooking, Bee, 17 Parish Kanny, native of County Clare, Ireland, Parish of Fakel, agad 5 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, conner Spencer-st, and Myrthoure, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to St. Patrick's Church, where a soleum massiof requirem will be offered for the repose of his soul.

MACY—Is Brooking, Thursday morning. Dec. 15. Charles T. Macr.

ioth, at I o'clock p. m.

REMOND—In Brooklyn, on the 13th inst., at the residence of her son-la-law, W. 18. Maken, Mary J., relict of the Late Narciase Romond of Albane, in the 30th year of her age.

Her relatives and triends, and those of her son, Jules L. Rèmond, and her sons-in-law, Leet A. Lockmood and W. B. Maten, are respectfully invited to attend her fanceral on Saturday, 14th inst., at J. n. m., from her lote residence, 174 Mouroe-et. Hemsins will be taken to Albany for interment.

for interment.

TITUS—At Marywille, Cal., 12:n month, 3d., Walter R., son of Robert W. and Seler L. Titus, of disease of the attarys, in his 2td year.

W. and Seler L. Titus, of disease of the attarys, in his 2td year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Friends' disease, bounes, Westhery, L. L. Seveninder, 14th instagas 11 o'clock a. m. Carriages with he in waiting at Westbury Depot, L. L. R. R., on arrival of 1502 a. h. train from James-slip.

WETTERAU—On Thursday, Dec. 12, Famny Frichott, wife of John B. Wetterna.

MCKILLOP & SPRAGUE Co. THE REGISTER FOR JANUARY, 1873, is now being prepared, and will be published as soon after the lat as pos-

A COMPLETE LIST OF ALL THE MANUFACTURERS AND BUSINESS MEN IN EVERY TOWN AND VILLAGE IN THE

The compliation is made from the Ball attempt account of the enter-offices of the Agency was the first to undertake the reporting of the enter-country, and ITS RECORDS ARE, THEREFORE, THE OLDEST IN EXISTENCE.

An efficient and economical COLLECTION AGENCY is connected The REGISTER will be found a most valuable assistant to every Bank

Extra Dry Cabinet.

MOET & CHANDON.

cop to feet the hungry!

It is accretify said that the children of Sundry-schools and Day schools would remember these little ones who have no home or friends.

appeal before any Sanday school or Church which they may be connected.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE LISTERANCE Co., 1
THE BROADWAY, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1872.

At a meeting of the Exchange Fire Listerance Company held this day, the following resolutions were passed unantimosely: Whereas, as it is the blossed Almighty Good to call from his earthly sphere our externed collegues and late President, Mr. JAMSS VAN NORDHY, and as a action of our regret at his departure, we, the officer and Directors of this Company, to betably healthy our unsigned sorrow for the loss of one who, we so highly appreciated for this Christian character, the contract of one who, we so highly appreciated for this Christian character, urbane manuters, and gentlement proportions toward all.

Tet, white we notice in this call, and that pauring from this that he has attained a better and a higher life, and that we do as a hedy bender our warmest sympathics to the family of our decased faired.

GRO. W. MONTGOMERY. Secretary.

The Working womens's Protective Union.

Bisceker st, for the hydratine and rederse of frauds and impositions upon working anomaly the arrive. TRACHERS, COPYINE, TRACHERS, etc., are supplied to one piezes, and are actioned in obtaining employment. Wages which have been extract any collected by law when necessary. All free of charge.

Dr. J. H. Schenck of Philade this will again to at his Consulta-

....Chicago fears a strike of the gas companies'